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COMMENT

WHOSE NEW FRONTIERS?

The "new frontiers" are not waiting for Kennedy to become President, nor to be shaped by his impressive new foreign policy trio. Nor, for that matter, do they seem inclined to wait on General de Gaulle. The new frontiers have begun to form themselves in North Africa, in the Congo and, less openly, in the Middle East and in South East Asia. At first, it seemed like an elemental storm that was sweeping through the colonial remnants of the old world, but on second thoughts it looks rather different.

There appears to be a common denominator about all these end-of-the-year crises which is not immediately apparent to the naked eye. They have all matured and broken out with unexpected suddenness and with unprecedented violence. What is more, they all appear to be in a hurry, as if they were anxious to establish a *fait accompli* before January 20, 1961—the day of Kennedy's inauguration.

It is, of course, easy in international affairs to imagine plots and conspiracies where there are none, but it is dangerous to overlook them when they are real. Those with good memories, or who have read Professor Schlesinger's books on the Roosevelt era, will recall how Franklin Roosevelt managed to win the initiative with his dramatic programme of legislation, mostly domestic, which gave him his world stature and influence during the first hundred days of his administration. It is no secret that this example has had a far-reaching influence on President-elect Kennedy and his advisers. Only this time, the emphasis will be far more heavily on international affairs.

* * *

The problems that will not wait for attention until January 20, are piling up: Algiers in the forefront, the Congo and Black Africa generally, the silent but massive inroads of Soviet influence in Egypt and the Sudan, the Turkish uncertainty, the crisis in Laos and Communist China. No one expects Kennedy to tackle them all, or to solve them quickly; but everyone expects some dramatic initiative, a move in the direction of the new frontiers which played so great a part in Kennedy's election campaign.

Kruschev would not be the man he is, or the man he is reputed to be, if he did not make some anticipatory counter-moves. And he has made them, though generally not on his own account. The Congo embroilment was from the first encouraged and assisted from Moscow. The Russians set the pace, the others followed. To vary the picture, the next move came, not in North Africa,

but in the Indo-Chinese country of Laos, where civil war has broken out and Russian planes are flying in supplies and arms to at least one of the sides involved.

* * *

In the Middle East, Soviet penetration reached a new stage with the extraordinarily frank declarations of solidarity by the Supreme Commander of the United Arab Republican Army. Field Marshal Amer's speeches (and Mikoyan's replies) left little to the imagination. The Russians were established on the Nile, and their latest interest in the Sudan opened the road into the heart of Africa, as our correspondent pointed out last week.

In North Africa, events in Algeria are clearly intended to force General de Gaulle into a position which will make it difficult for Kennedy to come to his assistance, where in fact it will be difficult for Kennedy to know what to do next. Then, this time on the west coast of Africa, we have had the strange interlude over Mauritania, with the Russians intervening. Elsewhere, there are similar though less pointed indications of the hurry and haste which has overtaken international relations within only five weeks to go before Kennedy's inauguration.

Into this pattern also fall the now daily attacks in the official papers of the Soviet Government and the Communist Party on Israel, and especially on her trade and diplomatic relations in Africa. These are no longer confined to overseas radio transmissions, but rank with the main news as matters of moment in Moscow.

* * *

Mr. Kennedy's appointments have therefore come not a moment too soon. For his new men will now have to anticipate the new frontiers half-way; they will have to recognise that the situation has suddenly become so fluid that there is no longer any time for the Washington blue prints. It is even possible that, during these coming five weeks, while the lame-duck administration hobbles to an almost complete standstill, the face of the new world will be changed and the new frontiers established before ever Kennedy and his new men are in a position to speak up.

For this is what is happening now: the Russians, helped—not hindered—by the Chinese, are engaged in a perfectly understandable and legitimate attempt to extend *their* new frontiers before Kennedy starts on his. They know that time is short and they will make the most of it during this close season for Presidential action. The race for the frontier is on; the decisive month in the Soviet attempt to establish its influence firmly in South-East Asia, in the Middle East, in North and Central Africa, is upon us. And one of the few solid supports for democratic initiative—and genuinely neutral action—in this turmoil is the position which Israel occupies and the respect which she enjoys in this Afro-Asian world.

U.S.A.

PRESSURE BLUNDER

RUSK NO STRANGER TO MIDDLE EAST PROBLEMS

from our special correspondent

Washington :

Now that Kennedy has made public his foreign policy team, it is time for a lot of people to quickly get rid of their fond illusions—not least, the American Jewish and Zionist leadership which has been responsible for some of the most ham-fisted public relations that has been witnessed here for many a long day.

A year's Arab propaganda has probably done less damage to the Zionist cause here than the resolution of the American Jewish Congress which was addressed to the President-elect, and the ill-disguised campaign to dissuade Kennedy from appointing Senator Fulbright as his Secretary of State, because Fulbright had made one statement recently which was critical of some of the Zionist and pro-Israel activity in the United States.

The one redeeming feature about these attempts to run the Presidency and Israel's foreign policy at the same time by some American Jewish leaders, is that there is no evidence that the Israeli Embassy or the Israeli authorities were in any way connected with it. On the contrary, they appear to have been very much embarrassed by these extra-mural activities of their American friends.

Admirer of the Dulles technique : In any event, it now appears very questionable whether Kennedy had at any time seriously intended to appoint Fulbright as his Secretary of State. And nothing could be more mistaken than to imagine that the appointment of Dean Rusk represents a sort of second-best choice by Kennedy. It is nothing of the kind. Rusk has been a marked man for this post for some time. And it is necessary to understand why.

Rusk stands for a new kind of diplomacy, in a sense, a development of the Dulles approach. He was a tremendous admirer of the Dulles technique, which, Rusk believes, was based on the necessity for a complete mastery of his material by the Secretary of State.

Dulles managed this in some fields, but not in others because he was so completely alone in his sphere. He had no



RECALLING THE MACCABEES
Guides who did not fail

one to equal him either in the Department or, for that matter, in the Presidency. Eisenhower was neither help nor guide to him, as Kennedy will be to Rusk. The only real help Dulles had was from his brother in the Central Intelligence Agency, and he came to rely on him more than on his Department.

Powerful team : Rusk has already expressed the opinion that U.S. foreign policy must be conducted by men who know what it is all about without having to rely (on the main issues) for briefs and guidance from others. And Kennedy, clearly, has agreed with him. The new



FULBRIGHT ENTERS ISRAEL
Ham-fisted opposition

foreign policy team is as powerful a one as the United States had had for many days. It will be a harder nut for the propagandists and lobbyists—and for the smooth persuaders—than any in our time.

This applies particularly to Middle East affairs, and especially to Israel. It also applies to Algeria.

The new Secretary knows probably as much, if not more, about the establishment of Israel in 1948 as does any Israeli. He was right in the centre of it. I saw a good deal of him in those days and there can be no doubt that he was the brains of the U.S. delegation at the U.N., in much the same way as Beeley was that of the British.

Supported Palestine trusteeship : Rusk's manner and his almost detached approach to problems often struck me as being more British than American; and he also had rather more sympathy for the British difficulties at the time than had most of his American colleagues.

But it would be silly to argue from this that he was pro-Arab, any more than he was pro-Israel. He did not look at the Middle East from that point of view then any more than he does now. He was always primarily concerned with American interests, but not narrowly so.

Thus, when, in April 1948, he played a leading part in persuading President Truman to support a period of trusteeship in Palestine because it looked as if partition would not work, he was not against a Jewish State, but he feared at the time that it would lead to such confusion as to give the Russians an opportunity to establish a foothold in Palestine.

Two questions of importance : In the same way, he advised the U.S. delegate in the Security Council on May 16, 1948 to wait and see before supporting drastic action against the Arabs. He was not yet sure of what had taken place. But by the following day, Rusk's doubts had been resolved and he proposed to Andrew Cordier, the Secretary-General's representative, that drastic action be considered against the Arabs. Rusk did not like the British favourite as Mediator. He preferred van Zeeland to Bernadotte.

Rusk has not lost touch with events since he left the State Department. One of his overriding interests lately has been, as he has himself explained, the question of the emerging new nations which he ranks in importance with that of the advance in technology.

Starting point : In this he sees eye-to-eye with Adlai Stevenson, who will be the new American voice at the U.N., and with Chester Bowles, who will be his Under-Secretary, not to speak of Kennedy

and his "new frontier" outlook.

But, perhaps the most important single factor in Rusk's make-up which will have a bearing on future U.S. policy in the Middle East, is his conviction that top-level negotiations must be carefully prepared in detail, and that they are quite pointless without this preparation. He applies this to future summits as much as to meetings between the Israelis and the Arabs.

That, it would seem to those who know Rusk, will be his starting point. He will not ask for immediate direct negotiations but for a discussion of the topics with which the negotiations will be concerned.

Are the Israelis ready for him?

SHUKEIRY IN ACTION

WHAT THE ALGERIAN FILE DIDN'T SAY

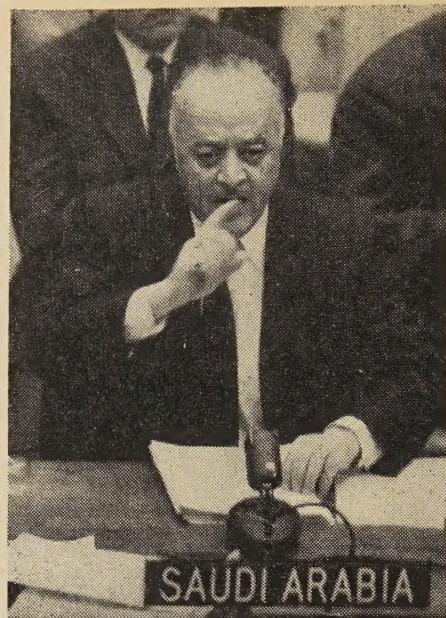
from our own correspondent

United Nations, New York :

When U.N. staff members were discussing, at the beginning of the current Assembly, how long the session might go on, the general opinion was until the end of December, "give or take a Shukeiry or two . . ."

The plan now is to adjourn this weekend, but to resume the session early in 1961. If there is any one delegate whose verbosity has contributed to making this an unusually long session, it is His Excellency Ahmad Shukeiry, Minister of State for United Nations Affairs and Chairman of the Saudi Arabian Delegation (to give him his full title).

His approach to the U.N. has been that of an old campaigner. When, for instance,



WORDY SHUKEIRY
Let the Jews stay—in Algiers

he spoke to the Special Political Committee on "The Problem of the Palestine Refugees," demanding, among other things, extension of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, he arrived armed with a 43-page manuscript. This was prefaced with a contents page—just like a book—listing the major points by page numbers.

On page 35: Should he want to speak on the topic "The U.S. disqualified from membership of the P.C.C.," or "No negotiations with Israel, why?" or even "Israel invites war, war is inevitable," he need just refer to the page number in the contents where the answer, for example, to the last question read (on page 35):

"The Arabs of Palestine have no other choice but to resort to war. It would be a war of liberation, to regain their homes and homeland. It would be a war in self-defence. It would be a war invited by Israel and by Israel's denial of the U.N. authority. Israel, therefore, should not complain of the military preparations of the Arabs of Palestine."

In contrast with previous addresses in which he has attacked President-elect Kennedy for his views on the Israel-Arab situation, Shukeiry this time warmly praised Kennedy for a speech in 1957 in which he advocated freedom for Moslem Algerians. He also had some astonishing praise for the Jews of Algeria.

Algeria's "Jewish nationalists": It was amusing, he suggested, that France should list Algeria's 150,000 Jews among the European settlers. "The Jews of Algeria are not settlers," Shukeiry stated. They are Algerians. The great majority have been in Algeria for two thousand years."

EGYPT

AMER TIGHTENS THE KNOT

CONFIRMS ALIGNMENT OF POLICIES WITH U.S.S.R.

Whether or not U.A.R. Vice-President Field Marshal Hakim Amer succeeded in obtaining the missiles he sought from the Soviet Union during his visit which has just ended remains, for the moment, the secret of the respective High Command.

But what the Amer visit did do, publicly and to an extent never equalled before, was to confirm the identity of international policies followed by the two countries and the degree to which the U.A.R. has thrown its African policies into the melting pot with those of the Soviet Union (see *J.O.*, December 9).

This co-ordination received its fullest testimony during a reception given for the U.A.R. Vice-President in the Kremlin last Thursday night. Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Mikoyan proposed the toast to Amer and the people of the U.A.R. He spoke of Soviet help for the Aswan project and noted that Russia was granting low-interest loans to the U.A.R. as well as helping to build about 100 industrial, agricultural and other projects.

An aim in common: He went on to say: "You know that we support wholeheartedly the peace-loving policy of positive neutrality pursued by the U.A.R. Government. It is worth mentioning that the U.A.R. also supports, along with other peace-loving peoples, the idea of ending military blocs, such as CENTO, which are regarded as a source of tension in international relations."

"We share the feeling of the Arab and other Afro-Asian peoples towards the criminal imperialist aggression which is being undertaken by the imperialist powers in Africa, especially in Algeria and the Congo."

In his reply, Amer spoke of his visit as a "deep reflection of the most outstanding example of co-operation between our two peoples, co-operation which is based on mutual respect and pursuance of our aim, which was the foundation of everything which linked them together, not only in their own interests but in the interests of all mankind."

More than good wishes: He found necessary on this occasion, said Amer, "to pay tribute to the efforts which are being made by the Soviet Prime Minister Nikita Kruschev, for strengthening peace in the world. This deserves our appreci-

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AMER, HOMeward BOUND
Something special under his hat?

tion and good wishes for success."

But, he pointed out the U.A.R. was contributing more than good wishes. President Nasser, for example, had called for the liquidation of aggressive military bases. "In this respect also, our aims meet with those of the Soviet Union for the consolidation of the pillars of peace."

Taking up Mikoyan's reference to the Congo, Amer said that the U.A.R. watched the latest developments there with the greatest anxiety, "because we see in the battle of the Congo an extension of the battle of the Suez Canal." It was a battle in which imperialism was liquidating the national government of the Congo "while the U.N. flag flutters overhead." This was the reason, he explained, why the U.A.R. Government decided to "withdraw its forces from the U.N. command in the Congo and from the U.N. Reconciliation Committee for the Congo."

Why Israel was established: Suez brought the Field Marshal to the topic of Israel. The events of 1956, he said, made evident the reason for which Israel had been established in the Arab midst. "It was established by imperialism in order to turn it into a base and a spearhead. I should like once again to express gratitude for the role played by the great Soviet people and Government in supporting us and backing us during that period of our history."

In conclusion, he raised his glass in a toast to "the great Soviet people, friendship between the U.A.R. and Soviet peoples, co-operation between the U.A.R. and the Soviet Governments."

His departure on the following day,

gave Amer another opportunity to emphasise the close links with the Soviet Union. At a farewell luncheon in the Kremlin, Amer praised the Soviet leaders as being "among the strongest weapons of freedom and the most ardent of its supporters."

"Complete support": The people of the U.A.R. viewed "with the utmost interest the attitude of Premier Kruschev, who represents the will of the Soviet people in the U.N., and his demand for the liquidation of colonialism, and for disarmament. Our peoples completely support these steps.... Permit me to salute the friendship between the peoples of the U.A.R. and the Soviet Union, between the U.A.R. and the Soviet Governments, and between the U.A.R. and the Soviet armed forces."

Bidding farewell on behalf of the Soviet Government, Mikoyan noted that, on the previous day, Amer had met with Kruschev. "This meeting," he stated, "took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality and provided an opportunity to study current events and to expand the friendly relations and the economic co-operation between the Soviet Union and the U.A.R. During the talks, other international questions of interest to both countries were discussed.

"Allow me to express my confidence that your presence in our country, the meetings and the talks you held with leaders of the Soviet Union, and your acquaintance with the life of the Soviet people will help to strengthen the bonds of friendship between our two countries."

"Work of the U.A.R.": "We fully appreciate the U.A.R. Government's complete support of the Soviet Union for the complete and immediate liquidation of colonialism as submitted by Kruschev at the U.N. General Assembly. We also fully appreciate the work of the U.A.R. in supporting the Algerian people and the legitimate Congolese Government."

Mikoyan saluted his departing Arab guest with the traditional greeting of "Salaam aleikum." Amer, however, was unable to return the compliment. His farewell consisted of the French salutation "Au revoir."

THE GREAT AFRICAN ADVENTURE

NASSER PONDERS HIS DECISION

from our own correspondent

Cairo:

In Cairo this week, the big question was whether Nasser was ready to launch the U.A.R. into The Great African-

Adventure. Would he move in with a great programme of military aid for the Lumumba forces in Orientale Province, adjoining the Sudan, along the great Nile avenue through which vital assistance was taken to the British forces in the darkest days of the African campaigns in World War II?

Only as an afterthought did anyone ask where such an adventure might lead the U.A.R., which has just produced a 16-page memorandum in support of its thesis that Lumumba is legal head of the Congo.

The big decision—and there was undoubtedly something brewing—seemed to hang upon the return of Field Marshal Amer from his mysterious visit to Moscow (he got back to Cairo on Sunday). Although a week has passed since the announcement that the crack U.A.R. parachute battalion would be withdrawn from the U.N. force, it has not yet been withdrawn from the Congo. The press continues to harp upon the "martyrdom" of Patrice Lumumba at the hands of what Soviet Security Council delegate Zorin termed, "the armed gangs of Mobutu."

Time is ripe: Both General Abboud, still uneasy master of the Sudan despite an unprecedented manifesto from his ex-parliamentary opposition, published a few days after the Nasser visit to Khartoum ended, and Nasser himself, seem to feel that the time is ripe for some kind of "decisive action."

It would, for one thing, take peoples' minds off such unpleasant things as the enforced evacuation of the Wadi Halfa area in the Sudan (which is to be inundated by the lake which will be formed in the latter stages of the Aswan Dam), and the flutter caused by General Neguib's appearance outside his guarded residence in Cairo.

By the weekend, envoys of Cairo, Khartoum and Conakry had joined Dr.

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Nkrumah's emissaries in discussion about the Ghanaian proposal for the establishment of a joint military force which might try to "pacify" the Congo on its own.

Need for diversion: For the U.A.R., some kind of foreign diversion was a clear necessity. Despite satisfactory progress at the High Dam site and other "victories" on the economic front, all was far from rosy in the land of Egypt as the first real signs of winter made their appearance.

There was, for example, the matter of General Neguib. Some minister or other (most Cairenes doubted that it had been President Nasser himself) had decided that it would be a good thing to let the erstwhile hero of the revolution breathe a breath of fresh air. To this end, orders were given several weeks ago that Neguib be permitted to leave his enforced, if comfortable, residence outside Cairo twice a week to visit friends, in the company of watchful security officers.

On an autumn day not long ago, General Neguib's outing was spotted by an alert staff photographer of a Cairo daily. He was unable, of course, to publish anything in Egypt (though the censors who had ridden hard on the Cairo press had, at the instance of State Minister, El-Hatem, been removed from the editorial offices, leaving editors in a state of uneasy responsibility).

Dangerous popularity: Neguib was still too popular in Egypt, and this popularity was dangerous. But the photographer who saw him happened to be the stringer for a major television chain abroad, and was imprudent enough to alert them.

Overnight, all the Cairo press, photo, T.V. and newsreel agencies were bom-



MINISTER OF STATE HATEM
Lessons from Kafka

barded with requests for film, stills, anything obtainable on Neguib. All had to respond negatively or not at all, for the strictest controls are exercised on all photos and films leaving Egypt.

Too many critical spirits were linking up Nasser's whirlwind tour of the Sudan, where Neguib still has many a friend, with the latest brief, public glimpses of the popular, ageing general. They were suggesting that a word or two might have been said to Nasser about Neguib while the Rais was in the Sudan. So no pictures were allowed.

Censor's victims: It seemed, however,

that the whole business of censorship was in for a new review, with the new Chief of Information, former "Voice of the Arabs" head Yehia Abou Bekr, as one of its most severe critics.

Official censorship is exercised in Egypt, with the full knowledge of every one, on all cable communications, press commercial and private, both incoming and outgoing. Only coded diplomatic messages are immune, though government cryptanalysts undoubtedly try their luck with them in Egypt as much as they do in most other countries. Less thorough, but equally rigorous from time to time, is censorship of the mails, which can sometimes hold up air mail and express letters as much as two weeks.

The Information Department, which filters outgoing foreign press mail through its own direct channels, does its job in an enlightened, intelligent manner. But this seems to be the exception. The person who suffers most from the postal censorship is not usually the businessman or journalist, who learns to make the necessary allowances and adjustments for lost cheques, delayed business papers, and vanishing letters or telegrams, but rather the private individual: ordinary men and women, even foreign tourists, who use the mails for their normal personal correspondence and nothing more.

Perpetual complex: The censor in the U.A.R. has taken on something of the awesome power and remote, almost legendary, status of the Alexandrian *douanier*: he is usually as invisible and untouchable as the master whom "K.", the protagonist of Franz Kafka's eerie, unforgettable parable of modern life, *The Castle*, can never quite reach.

Nasser himself and some, if not all, of the Free Officers are certainly aware of the problem and of the damage it does to U.A.R. prestige at home and abroad. From time to time, Hatem, or another minister, undertakes a study of the matter, then, in the end, changes practically nothing. The main reason is that the U.A.R. lives under the perpetual influence of a powerful and probably not entirely unjustified spy complex. There are special police guards posted along the Corniche in Cairo who, generally with great courtesy, to be sure, spend much of their time seeing to it that tourists don't photograph the Nile bridges.

"You mustn't do that! There's going to be a war; everyone thinks there'll be another war," cried an Egyptian schoolmaster, half apologetically, half hysterically, to a bewildered Swedish tourist, who wondered why she had not been allowed to train her Hasselblad on a slice of the posh Zamalek shore that included

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the 26th of July Bridge. The recent indictment of three more alleged spies, this time supposed to be working not for Israel but for France, added new intensity to the combined war-and-spy worries.

Borrowed from Chekov: The inconveniences of censorship, and of eternal vigilance, argue staunch supporters of the régime, are the prices the U.A.R. must pay for its own security in a world where not only Israel, and to a lesser extent both the western and eastern powers are potential enemies, but also where discontented Syrians, disgruntled Jordanians and even Iraqis or Tunisians must be watched. Less understandable, and harder to swallow for Egypt's educated younger generation, are the more subtle forms of censorship placed in the paths of youngsters who want to get their creative work into print.

A young short-story writer from Iraq, one of the innumerable Arab intellectuals drawn by the irresistible attraction Cairo exercises on his kind, told one foreigner this tale, possibly apocryphal, but probably true:

An unknown greenhorn of Upper Egypt, after despairing attempts to get his poetry and short plays into print in Cairo, where publishers will scarcely look at a manuscript unless the writer has already made a reputation abroad, decided to try an experiment. To one of the several official commissions which sit in judgement on new creative work, with a view to determining whether its creator is fit to receive state aid or not, he sent several tales and plays of Chekov, among them "The Cherry Orchard," in manuscript copies of exact Arabic translations made by himself and by friends, but with all traces of the real authorship removed.

A few weeks later, the verdict came back: "Writing is weak and generally shows lack of depth or ability to develop character. Not judged of sufficient merit for official aid."

Frontier state mentality: In despair, young Arab writers are sending their work abroad, as often as not to Beirut, New York or Paris (the marvellous prose of Taha Hussein, still Egypt's leading literary giant, who gave all the world "The Stream of Days" and his other classics in foreign-language editions, was so well translated into French that more French-language editions of his work, now being printed in Egypt along with the Arabic ones, are selling than the originals. Happily, this has acted as an impetus to all translation.)

Perhaps, as the U.A.R. is still a frontier state in more ways than one, these cultural gaps will be filled.

There is a tremendous effort being made by the régime in nearly all fields of

Egyptian technical, vocational and agricultural education. But some attention is needed to the insatiable thirst for knowledge of Egyptian youth.

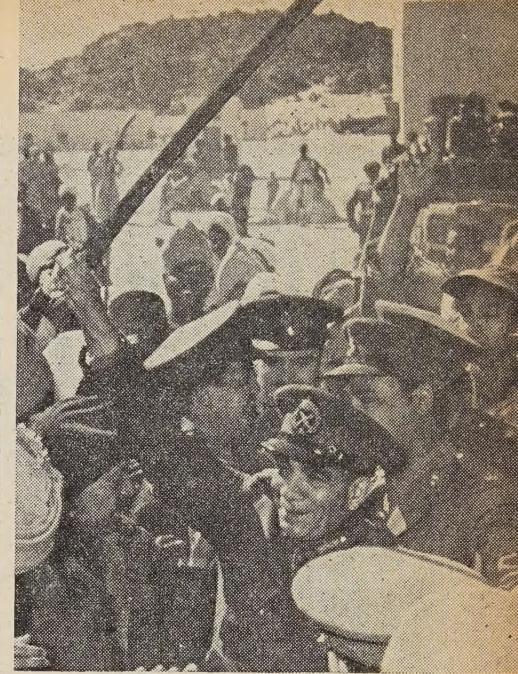
Implacable erosion: It must be quenched if their country, menaced by the slow but implacable erosion of technology and increasing militarisation, is not slowly to revert to the cultural desert it had become when Napoleon, over 150 years ago, first let the fresh air of the Enlightenment into the stale-smelling world of the mamelukes.

BREAK WITH BELGIUM ABSOLUTE

There has been a complete rupture of relations between Cairo and Brussels following last week's Presidential decrees nationalising the Belgian owned Cairo Electric Railways, the Banque Belge, the Egyptian Electrical Company, Shepheard's and Egyptian Hotel Company, the Egyptian Company for Metallurgy and Mechanical Construction and the Enterprises Company.

Although ministerial explanation of these measures was based on arguments and statistics intended to prove mismanagement and failure to meet the public need, the U.A.R. press quite openly regarded them as a "counter-blow to Belgian imperialist influence in the Congo."

Relations with Britain, or, rather, the lack of them, were also in the news. The date for the expected exchange of ambassadors came and went without any further development. The Cairo press reported that a decision on the exchange had been postponed "indefinitely." The



NEGUIB, BEFORE NASSER
Now the Rais relents

hitch, commented the *Egyptian Gazette*, "appears more serious than had at first been thought."

Elected to Security Council: A dispatch from London suggested that among the causes for the delay might be "the current uncertain relationships between the U.A.R. and other Middle Eastern Governments with which Britain has close contacts."

A more welcome item of news was the election of the U.A.R. to the seat on the Security Council vacated by Tunisia. Balloting for the Security Council is secret, but the fact that 74 nations favoured the U.A.R. is taken as an indication that all the major powers gave their backing to the Cairo Government.

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IN THE NEWS

A CONGRESS DISASTER

MY HEART SANK as I contemplated the Agenda of the 25th Zionist Congress which arrived with Monday morning's post. The Congress is scheduled to open on December 27 and to continue for fifteen days. But it is the menu which has been prepared for these two weeks that makes such distressing reading. There are to be thirty-nine hours of greetings from the platform to the Congress, opening speeches and replies by the platform, memorial addresses, and observances of anniversaries and centenaries. These will be spread over thirteen days. The greetings and the openings will be followed by a debate for which twenty hours spread over four more days have been allotted. Then Congress will go into committee, and for this another nineteen hours spread over four days have been set aside, to be followed by a final eleven hours over two days for the reports from the committees and the adoption of their resolutions.

FAST TALKERS?

Moreover, judging by the agenda, there is not even the remotest connection between the opening speeches, the debates and the resolutions. There is not one precise and specific issue placed before the Congress delegates on which they are called upon to make up their minds. Everything is wrapped in vast, imprecise generalisations. Goldmann's opening speech is on "The Jewish People, the State of Israel and the Zionist Movement." Ben-Gurion's is the other way round: "The State of Israel and the Jewish People." Then comes a spokesman from each of the five main parties to make a set speech on "the tasks and future of the Zionist Movement." Then comes Eshkol to address Congress on "the State and its Building" (that is how it appears in the Agenda) and Mrs. Meir on "the international scene," to be followed by two field days for the heads of the departments of the Agency, speaking at length about the successes of their respective charges. That will take us to the end of the second week. Then, the five hundred delegates will be allowed to have their say—for which purpose they have travelled from every corner of the Jewish world—at a rate of two minutes per delegate, or rather less than twenty minutes for each of the sixty national

and fraternal delegations that will be at the Congress. Hardly a way to get a representative or comprehensive discussion at a critical juncture in the movement's history.

THE FULL ABSURDITY

One has only to reduce the order of business to these essentials to appreciate to the full the absurdity of the agenda that is now put forward, barely two weeks before the Congress. This is a time-table, not an agenda. For the discussion to be effective, every Zionist Federation should have had before it in writing the reports which are to be presented by the Agency Departments and their Heads. They should have been studied and discussed, and proposals based upon them prepared for presentation by the respective delegations.

SOMETHING BETTER TO DO

That would have made possible the practical discussion of the reform of the Jewish Agency to which everyone pays lip-service nowadays. What one would like to see emerging from this coming Congress, if it is not too late, is less speechifying, fewer resolutions (there were 102 at the last Congress) and some specific steps towards the reformation of the Zionist Movement as it is now organised. For example, why not make a start with setting up a small committee to survey the work of certain departments? I would suggest Immigration for one, the so-called Youth and Hechalutz Department for another, Information for a third. Judging by their record and publications, all three need urgent and complete overhaul. So do others. I am sure Congress delegations would be far better

employed on such practical committee work than in pretending that they are listening to the torrent of oratory, or rubber-stamping resolutions in committee, at the rate of one every four minutes over a period of some eight hours. Is it too late for Congress to say an emphatic "NO" to this impossible agenda?

A STUPID RESOLUTION

THE CONDUCT OF ISRAEL'S diplomacy is a difficult enough task. It will not be helped by the stupid resolution issued in New York last week by the American Jewish Congress, which "warned" President-elect Kennedy that only a Secretary of State "fully committed" to the policies enunciated by Kennedy during his election campaign would be able to "redeem the President-elect's specific pledges for solving the Middle East dilemma, and to implement his constructive proposals for a new approach to Africa." Anything less, said the Congress leaders, would "scuttle" Kennedy's promise of a "new frontier" in world affairs. There may or may not be a Jewish vote in the U.S. The President may, as some suggest, be amenable to Jewish influence. But I can see no good reason at all at this stage why the American Jewish Congress should leap onto the stage with this piece of gratuitous, and insulting, advice. The President-elect enunciated his policy without calling on the Congress for assistance in its formulation. The Congress might have the good grace to let him set about implementing it as he thinks best. Nor am I surprised by the enthusiastic publicity which the resolution has received—in the Cairo press.

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ISRAEL

MEETING MATERIALISM HALF WAY

BEN-GURION SAYS "INDIVIDUAL PIONEERING NOT SUFFICIENT"

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

David Ben-Gurion came to lecture, but preferred to listen when the "ideological circle" of "Young Mapai" met here last week to consider the "functions of the younger generation in Israel today."

What he heard brought from the Premier a cutting indictment of youthful materialism. But there were also one or two concessions which showed that his own thinking had undergone some changes.

Materialism, he maintained, was not enough. Nor, on the other hand, was individual pioneering sufficient in itself. The period when it could be regarded as the supreme ideal had passed. What was required now was that the State as such must be a pioneering body. It must plan and it must create a framework in which individual pioneering could exist.

Still a powerful motive : The settlers in the Negev town of Dimona were not ideological pioneers, stated Ben-Gurion. Yet they were pioneering in a very positive sense because the government had laid the necessary basis by providing housing, directing industry to the town, creating a road link, and so on.

Up to this point, he conceded, he accepted some of the arguments of the "materialist" group. Where he differed from them was in denying their sufficiency. "The desire to make something out of nothing, to create new realities by one's own work, is still a powerful motive today," he claimed. He wanted this motive strengthened.

Israelis were often still ready to sacrifice a higher income and better conditions in order to do something they considered supremely worthwhile, and this attitude must be encouraged. And, he hinted, pioneering in the wilderness was not the only way of acting according to these principles. As a positive example, he cited some professors at the Hebrew University who would not leave their posts, although they were offered far better terms elsewhere.

Almost wholly materialistic : The audience for the discussion included not only the noticeably "young," but also

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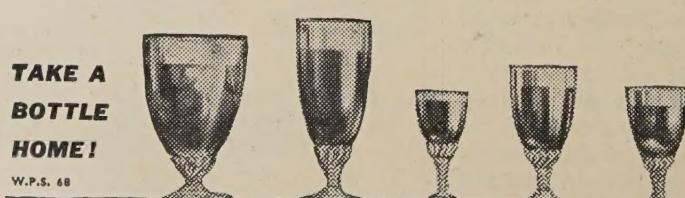


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W.P.S. 48



such Mapai stalwarts as Levi Eshkol, Giora Josephtal, Joseph Almogi and Zalman Aranne. From what they heard, they were able to discern two fairly clearly defined points of view.

The first, most forcefully expressed by student spokesmen, was almost wholly materialistic. This view held that such tasks as the populating of the Negev could be furthered only by providing there a living standard high enough to attract and keep young people who had the free choice of settlement elsewhere. Responsibility for providing this standard, they felt, rested on the shoulders of the Government, the Jewish Agency and other public bodies.

One speaker said that a resident doctor was essential. "I may have to leave Ein Yahav when my first child is born," he said. Another pointed out the need for more approach roads to isolated settlements. Others mentioned the lack of entertainment and social life as a factor which militated against the willingness of young people to live for long periods "in the wilderness."

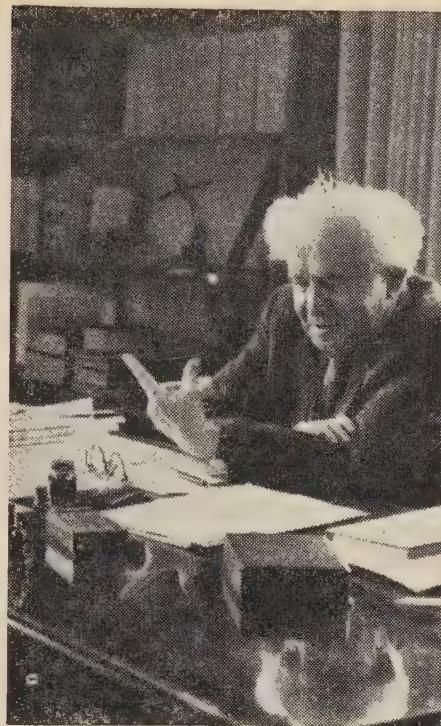
Making it worthwhile : The point basic to all these arguments was the same—if the Government wants young people to pioneer, then it must provide the incentives, it must make it worth their while to discard the prospects of relatively easy advancement and the social prestige this carries in the large cities and towns.

The age of pioneering for idealistic reasons, they maintained, was over. That age, said one, was nurtured by the desire to establish an independent Jewish state. An ideal based on such a desire could not be carried on into a period when the basic objective had been obtained.

Though most vocal among university students, this attitude is by no means confined to them. It is found amongst most youthful city dwellers. It was an attitude which Levi Eshkol, in an almost angry speech, dismissed as wholly unreasonable.

Ideological impetus needed: Standards, he argued, were always relative. When even the highest standards in Israel were compared with those in, say, the United States, there was a substantial gap. Yet this did not mean that all those who wanted to improve their standards emigrated. The need, he stated, was for an ideological impetus to pioneering, quite apart from any materialistic considerations.

Eshkol's views drew the general support of speakers from agricultural settlements (representing the second trend), though they expressed themselves in a somewhat less extreme form. One of them pointed out that the younger gene-



A BEN-GURION REFLECTION
Materialism plus

ration takes the State of Israel for granted and cannot regard it as a "miracle" as did some of the older generation. On the other hand, most settlement spokesmen lacked Eshkol's objectivity in his general approach to the problem.

There was plainly a wide gap between the city (and university) residents and the farmers. This Ben-Gurion has tried to span. Whether Israel can afford to put his theories into practice, or whether it can afford not to, still remains to be seen.

IS NISSIM IN OR OUT?

CHIEF RABBINATE IN A LEGAL TANGLE

*from our legal correspondent
in Jerusalem*

It needs more than the brains of a simple lawyer like me to unravel the confusion that today enmeshes those engaged in the appointment of two Chief Rabbis for Israel, more exactly, for an Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi and for a Sephardi First in Zion.

We already have a First in Zion, but it appears that his appointment has run out by effluxion of time, and that this turbaned dignitary with the flashing eyes no longer has any right to officiate.

Since the death of Chief Rabbi Herzog, who wore a top hat instead of a turban, no one doubts that the Ashkenazim have been left without a Chief, and, although there are candidates like Rabbi Goren, the popular army chaplain, and Rabbi Soloveitchik of the United States (who denies that he is a candidate), no one has been elected or appointed.

Are the courts working? The ordinary Israeli is much more concerned with the acquisition of a submarine than the translation of an ecclesiastical head, but many are concerned because Chief Rabbis, in addition to affixing *mezuzot* on the door-posts of atheistic communal settlements (*kvutzot*), are the heads of a set of law courts, first instance and appellate, and have the exclusive right to marry and divorce Jews in Israel.

Lawyers are asking whether these

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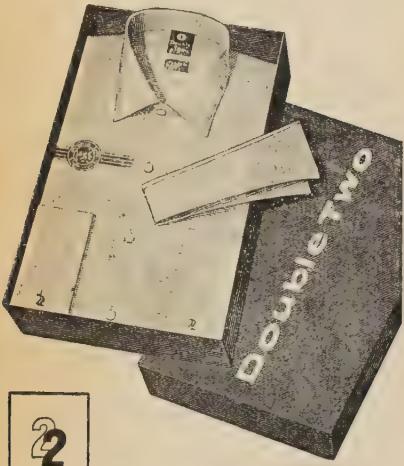
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courts still enjoy jurisdiction in marriage and divorce matters, or whether their functions have come to an end with that of the Chief who presides over them.

The Government's legal adviser has given it as his opinion that, even if Rabbi Nissim is no longer First in Zion, the courts continue to function. That, no doubt, is sufficient for the temporary Minister of Religious Affairs, David Ben-Gurion. It certainly does not bind the High Court, however.

Easier in Turkish times: If an irate husband or wife against whom a rabbinical judgement has been given, is dissatisfied with it, he (or she) could certainly complain to that Court and argue that the Jewish ecclesiastical courts no longer had any right to exercise jurisdiction. The argument might be accepted.

Things were so much easier, if so much less democratic, in the days of the Ottoman Turks. There were no elections then, no High Court, no orders nisi, no writs of mandamus. If the Jews of Palestine needed a Chief Rabbi, the Sultan would take a page of parchment with the royal symbol at the top of it, and issue a firman naming the Haham Bashi, a name half Turkish, half Hebrew.

The firman would set out the Haham Bashi's rights and duties, his functions and his privileges, and he would remain Chief Rabbi till the end of his days. It was all so very simple.

Gold-laced cloak: In addition, he would have a kavass, a bodyguard, to walk before him. However, insignificant the Haham might perhaps be, the kavass would strike terror and wonderment into the hearts of all who saw him. He would remind the passer-by of Baghdad in its golden days, of Haroun al-Rashid of the Thousand Nights and One Night.

The kavass would wear a gold-laced cloak and purple pantaloons. A ferocious scimitar, in a scabbard set with precious stones, would hang from his belt. When he walked before the Haham Bashi in the streets of Jerusalem, he carried a silver-headed mace.

Then the British came. They were riddled with democratic ideas. Chief Rabbis, rabbis, ritual slaughterers—they were all to be tarred with the same brush. Jewish Community Regulations made religious posts subject to elections. Pomp and circumstance may be preferred in Whitehall, but Jerusalem had to be satisfied with electoral councils and committees, and a Haham Bashi was elected like a village constable.

Knesset over-ruled High Court: In 1954, the Minister of Religious Affairs in the State of Israel issued regulations under the rules laid down by the Man-

datory. Once again, there was to be no firman or presidential command. Instead there were to be electoral councils, and voting and elections.

It is true that the Va'ad Leumi was superseded by the Minister of Religious Affairs, but in general, it may be said that the law of the mandate became the law of Israel. When, some years ago, Chief Rabbi Nissim was elected, the High Court set aside the elections, but the Knesset stepped in and validated his election. Then, as now, the learned rabbi had

BACKGROUND ON THE RABBINATE

Israel has two Chief Rabbis, an Ashkenazi and a Sephardi. There has been no Ashkenazi incumbent since the death of Rabbi Herzog. The term of office of the Sephardi Chief Rabbi, Rabbi Nissim, recently expired. Both posts are now vacant, although an incumbent Chief Rabbi is traditionally re-elected.

The choice of Chief Rabbis is made by an Electoral College of 70 members which is itself elected by a body of eight men, half of them appointed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the other half by the Chief Rabbinate Council.

But selection of the Electoral College has not yet been completed, due mainly to delaying tactics on the part of the Mizrachi and Chief Rabbi Nissim. The latter fears that he will not be re-elected due to his general unpopularity with the Sephardi community. The Mizrachi are opposed to the election of the most popular Ashkenazi candidate, Rabbi Goren, the 43-year-old Chief Military Chaplain to the Israel Armed Forces.

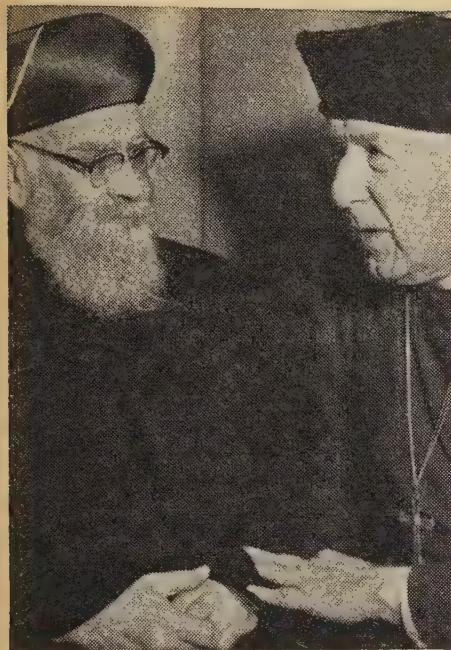
The Mizrachi would like to see the election of the respected Rabbi Soloveitchik of Boston, a sage of great standing. But Rabbi Soloveitchik has already indicated his dislike of the politics surrounding the post of Chief Rabbi.

many opponents; since those days their number seem to have grown.

The result is that there is never a quorum in the electoral committee. So-and-so is appointed and resigns. Somebody else is appointed and also resigns. Then a lawyer is appointed, and he refuses to resign. So his party, the National Religious Party, cancels his membership.

Submarines but no rabbis: Whom does he represent now? Nobody but himself. The elections are postponed. Nature also takes a hand in the matter, and when a Minister of Religious Affairs is needed to bring order into chaos, he dies, having lived for more than four-score years.

So now, we have our submarines, but



NISSIM AT THE CROSSROADS
They order things differently in Canterbury

no Chief Rabbis. The election of a Chief Rabbi and a First in Zion seems to be beyond the wit of the new Israeli. Although we can elect a Prime Minister and appoint a Chief of Staff, we have not yet learned the art of appointing a Haham Bashi.

MAPAI MEDIATORS HEAL THE BREACH

**GOLDMANN, BEN-GURION
TALK IT OVER**

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

When two Arab families call off a feud, the end is often a *sulha*—a traditional dinner of lamb, at which all concerned promise to let bygones be bygones.

Something of the *sulha* spirit prevailed last week, when Prime Minister Ben-Gurion promised Dr. Goldmann that he would after all, appear at the forthcoming Congress and make a speech in a tenor approved by Israel's Government.

In true *sulha* fashion, the agreement was brought about after several meetings of each side with mediators. First Mapai's committee of seven, which is in charge of that party's Congress preparations, met with Dr. Goldmann. Later in the evening, half the committee went to see Ben-Gurion, keeping the other half—which stayed with Goldmann— informed by telephone.

Common ground : When agreement

was eventually reached on the contents of Ben-Gurion's speech, the meeting between the chief adversaries was then fixed for the next morning. Dr. Goldmann came to the Prime Minister's Office accompanied by Levi Eshkol, who is both a member of the Cabinet and a member of the Jewish Agency Executive. The exchange between Goldmann and Ben-Gurion was then, as their aides had it, "short and cordial."

The formula agreed upon neatly evaded underlying differences between the two leaders, which concern the structure and functions of the Jewish Agency as a whole.

Instead, the Mapai mediators sought and found common ground—education and aliyah. On these two points, Ben-Gurion and Goldmann see almost eye to eye. And as they are to be the basic subjects to be discussed at Congress, all concerned were more than happy.

Fundamental difference : However, the points of disagreement between Dr. Goldmann and Israel's Premier are not a mere question of semantics, as Dr. Goldmann pointed out in a broadcast press conference, replying to a question from your correspondent.

One of the fundamental differences, he said, is the day-to-day application of the term "Zionist." According to Ben-Gurion it involves the personal commitment to emigrate to Israel. According to Dr. Goldmann, Zionism is a political movement, and as such cannot impose mandatory duties on its members. In this opinion, Dr. Goldmann had last week the important support of Meir Argov, chairman of Mapai's committee of seven.

Meanwhile, the parties in Congress are marking time, awaiting the outcome of negotiations within Mapai on various Agency posts and programmes.

Sharett without portfolio: Moshe Sharett, whose refusal to become co-President of the Zionist organisation seems to be final, has agreed instead to become a member without portfolio in the Agency Executive. This is, in fact, only a regularisation of his present status

within the Agency, as he has for long been the senior overseas emissary of the Agency and the National Funds, as well as a major contributor to Zionist planning.

MIZRACHI "EVIDENCE" FAILS TO CONVINCE COURT TO HEAR WITNESSES

from Amos Ben-Vered

Jerusalem :

After hearing the appeals of British Mizrachi and the Landman General Zionists against ratification of the Zionist Congress elections in Britain on Monday night, the Zionist Congress Court adjourned the hearing until next Monday to enable witnesses to be called.

Under Mizrachi pressure, the Court departed from tradition and took the appeals as the first item on its agenda. In the past, the opening session has been a festive occasion during which unopposed Congress returns have been ratified.

Mizrachi General Secretary Barry Mindel was assisted in his appeal by Dr. Reuben Gafni, Israel Gan-Zvi and Bezalel Bazak. Another Israeli lawyer, Baruch Weinstein, represented the Landman group. The British election committee representatives were Federation Chairman Woolf Perry, Dr. L. Schafler and lawyer Stanley Jackson.

Name's the same : Dr. Gafni argued

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the Mizrachi case in a manner of surprising moderation (especially in view of the accusations of forgery and manipulation made by the Mizrachi press both here and in Britain). These charges were not repeated before the Congress Court on Monday.

The Mizrachi's major point was that the single electoral list did not accord with the electoral rules and that the "possibility" of double or triple voting at the different polling stations made it impossible for the Mizrachi to participate in the elections.

However, the stack of identification cards brought by the Mizrachi to illustrate their point failed to convince the five-man Court, presided over by Haim Krongold, mainly because a number of the "double" cards produced, while including differing initials or titles, contained the same surname and address.

In every election: Judge David Bar-Rav-Hay said that even the established "double" cards produced proved nothing, as this sort of thing happened in every election, wherever it was held.

Weinstein, for the Landman General Zionists, demanded nullification of the elections on the grounds that the results did not reflect the actual strength of the Landman group. This was refuted by Stanley Jackson, speaking for the election committee, on the basis of the last Zionist Federation elections, when Landman failed to get the eight votes necessary for even a single Federation seat.

To the Mizrachi, he replied in a lengthy argument containing numerous readings from the Electoral Board protocol. The gist of his case was that management of the elections had been carried out according to rules approved by the competent authorities in Jerusalem and as laid down in the Zionist Constitution.

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JUDAISM, A PORTRAIT, by Leon Roth; 231 pp., index; (*Faber & Faber*) 25s.

Over the last hundred years, so many portraits of Judaism have been published that almost anyone can today produce another book on the same subject. The milestones are easy to follow: the Bible, the Apocrypha, the Talmud, Maimonides and Reason, Kabbala and the lack of Reason, Mendelssohn, Herzl. . . . Most of these books lack the touch of genius that would make them readable, and they serve one appalling purpose: they become cheap Barmitzvah presents.

But the portrait before us is very different, for Leon Roth is different from other men. Had this been a mere rehash of other men's work, it would not have been Professor Roth who had written it. Were it not for two glaring omissions, I would have advised Jew and Gentile alike — with twenty-five shillings in their pockets — to go to the nearest bookshop and buy a copy of this portrait of Judaism.

For it is an excellent portrait. It is written by a man who thinks, a man who knows and has the rare quality of being able clearly to impart his ideas to others in highly readable English. Other painters of portraits of Judaism are likely to fall into one of two classes. Some may show us a religion of the head with reason triumphant, and for the last thousand years there is more than enough in our religious literature to make this picture seem true to life. From Rambam to the Gaon of Vilna there are centuries, rich in work on Judaism, wherein God and Reason are one; and unless the commandments can be explained in the light of reason, they are just not there.

The second class of writers would have us believe that Judaism is entirely an affair of the heart. The mystics, the Hassidim — it is they who make Judaism a live religion and prevent a Toynbee fossilisation resulting from the rule of arid reason. It is one of the merits of this book, that the writer sees Judaism whole. As one would expect from a "sometime Ahad Ha'am Professor of Philosophy in the Hebrew University of Jerusalem", the philosophical aspects of the Jewish religion are never for a moment forgotten or under-estimated. At the same time, he remembers the ignoramus who sat in the synagogue repeating the A-B-C-D-E-F in the sure conviction that God would put the letters in proper order and make a suitable prayer out of them!

The whole matter is put very attractively on p. 125, in these words:

"If as Maimonides thought, he had truth, every other view was false; and people who, with the truth before them, adhere to false belief, are clearly . . . heretics. . . . Thus Maimonides with his systematic mind, though with the best will in the world, thrust men out of Judaism instead of keeping them in. . . . For there were (as there are still) many plain people who believe that somewhere 'up there' there is a Heaven, and in Heaven there is an 'ancient of days' seated on a throne and stretching out a saving hand in order to help a good man out of his difficulties. . . . Metaphysically, they might be in error. But are they in error *religiously* . . . ?"

All previous portrait painters have mentioned Maimonides and his systematic mind, but how many have written about the plain man — in the same breath — who sees God seated on His golden throne, and this plain man just as good a Jew as one who believes that God is incorporeal, "a mystery of Oneness measureless"?

It is in this spirit that Roth, unlike most of his predecessors lays great stress on the *siddur*, the Book of Common Prayer. A whole chapter is given over to this little book (pp. 185-202), and throughout the earlier chapters there are references to it. "It becomes an integral part of what Judaism has to say on the nature of God to the ordinary worshipper" (p. 40). He begins his chapter on the Prayer Book with these words: "The ordinary man had not much use for the philosophers. 'Look at them!' is the indignant summing up of a fifteenth century theologian. . . . 'Look at these people! They boast that they have knowledge of God through their philosophy. But they throw off the yoke of the Law . . . they are estranged from their Father in Heaven; . . . on the day of bitterness' — that is when they were exiled from Spain, 'it was the women and the uneducated . . . who gave up their lives and possessions for the hallowing of the Name.' " And on the same page and with the same end in view, he tells the story of the neo-Kantian Hermann Cohen, who was asked in synagogue to explain his conception of God. Cohen tried to do so and then his fellow worshipper said: "But where is the creator of the world?" "The

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philosopher wept; and this is perhaps the fate of every philosopher when confronted with the plain man." And because of this interest of Roth the philosopher, who writes books on Maimonides and Spinoza, in the man in the street, his portrait of Judaism is so much truer, so much more brilliantly executed than those of hundreds of others who have tried to delineate Judaism in the past. Judaism may be for the "brainy" but it is also for the *baal-agolah*, the humble carter.

If only I could conclude my review here, with a happy ending, so to speak. If only I could refer to the author's sense of humour and leave it at that. Humour? Here is what he writes about Jonah: "Jonah assumes that he can escape God by the normal human device of going away and leaving no address. God... provides Jonah with a floating lodgings... and just as God needs no postal address in order to find Jonah so Jonah soon discovers that a fixed residence is not required in order to find God" (p. 227).

Why, then, can I not close my review with that quotation? Because of the two glaring omissions to which I referred in the opening. Not only do they leave the portrait unfinished: they result in giving a warped picture of the religion the author so greatly admires. This book, published in 1960, attempts to show us

Judaism without Hitler and—I hate to say it in the same breath—without Israel.

Has the philosopher, the Ahad Ha'am Professor, really nothing to say about the Hitler era, from 1933-1945, when one third of those practising Judaism in the world were wiped out? It is not the physical slaughter that is most important here—for that has happened to Jews on a smaller scale before. What is important, is what can Roth's "plain man" or even his learned man think of the God of Mercy who is the God of Judaism? Did He sit in His heaven and laugh when His people went to the gas chambers singing, "I believe with perfect faith"? Was He powerless to protect His children? Was not Judaism a fake? It is true that in quite another connection the author quotes "For thy sake we are killed all the day," and comments: "There is here a glimpse of another world for man, and of another understanding of God" (p. 59)—but were the Hitlerian massacres and killing "for thy sake" or because a Jew had a grandfather who had stopped practising Judaism? Had not the gospel of Adolf taught that Jews were vermin and Judaism a cancer? Must not a portrait that leaves the whole of this episode without a mention be a warped one?

In addition, there is the sad case of the professor's amnesia, his forgetting to

mention Israel. Why? When referring to Ahad Ha'am and in a parenthesis in another place, there is a suggestion that the amnesia is not complete. (Paradoxically, the author writes—within brackets, on p. 221—"the clearest example of this 'Mendelssohnian' development is now provided by the citizenry of the new State of Israel."). Has this new State of Israel had no effect on the portrait of Judaism as it was painted before 1948? Does the man who prays in Jerusalem have the same religious feelings, is he practising the same Judaism, as his fellow Jew in St. John's Wood Synagogue? Surely, surely, even if Professor Roth thinks that the existence of the State of Israel has no bearing on the question of what Judaism is, he should say so clearly and explain his reasons why. But this almost complete amnesia is hard to understand and it certainly leaves his portrait an unfinished masterpiece.

I do not know whether it is symbolic or not, but the house Roth built in Jerusalem thirty years ago is now being demolished to make room for a modern block of flats. His old house had peepholes—as in Arab houses—so that the veiled Arab lady might look out and see without being seen. The new block of flats will have no peepholes. . . . Perhaps it is unkind to ask: why this amnesia?

E.D.G.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

NEW FASHION CENTRE WILL BOOST EXPORTS

INDIVIDUALISTS WORK TOGETHER FOR COMMON BENEFIT

Through the initiative of Israel's leading fashion manufacturers and exporters and various public organisations, a Fashion Centre has been established within the framework of the Israel Export Institute.

The public organisations participating in this scheme are the Manufacturers' Association, the Israel Company for Fairs and Exhibitions Ltd., and the Government Tourist Corporation. The project is supported by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The object of the Fashion Centre is to co-ordinate the efforts of individual firms and these institutions into a comprehensive programme to promote exports of Israeli fashion goods. Individuality is the keynote of the fashion industry, but in this case it was felt that a joint endeavour like this was essential in order to put Israel on the fashion map.

All-out effort: The programme of the Fashion Centre calls for joint advertising and publicity campaigns, combined catalogues, joint fashion shows in Israel and abroad, invitations to buyers and contacts with other fashion centres abroad, and the distribution of valuable information to members of the Centre—in short, an all-out effort to bring the Israel fashion industry up to date in every way.

In 1959 Israel exported over £306,000 worth of knitwear, mainly ladies' outerwear, and this year, it is hoped to reach £357,000. Swim-suit exports amounted to £268,000 worth, and they went to 42 different countries.

During the first six months of this year, fashion exports totalled £446,500. £714,300 worth of raincoats were exported in 1959, a large proportion of them being ladies' raincoats.

There is also a sizeable output of

casual wear, dresses, coats and furs.

Textiles develop: There is evidence of increasing interest in Israel fashions in many parts of the world. They are exported to the U.S., Canada, the U.K., Germany, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, South Africa, Australia, Latin America, and elsewhere.

The success of Israeli fashions has stimulated the development of Israel's textile industry, which has undergone rapid development in recent years. It had its beginnings in the 1920's, and the influx of central European textile manufacturers during the thirties gave it a new impetus.

Israel is now growing her own cotton, which is of very good quality. With the encouragement of the Government, large investments have been made in new cotton spinning and weaving plants.

Worsted as well: Last year Israel's cotton industry comprised about 130,000 spindles and 3,000 looms. By the end of next year there will be about 300,000 spindles and about 4,500 looms in operation.

The new modern plants, some of them with 30,000 spindles and 400 looms and covering the entire range of processes, will be able to produce fine textiles in quantities which will create a substantial surplus production for export. This is in contrast with the situation a few years ago, when there were many small units concentrating on the production of fabrics for the local market.

Considerable progress has also been made in the spinning and weaving of worsteds, and this should help the fashion industry to develop original Israeli fashion styles and materials, thus gaining an even bigger share of export markets.



ISRAEL'S HAYA HARAREET
Another fashionable export

PARATHION SPRAYING POISONS PEOPLE

Parathion spraying has been the cause of an increasing number of deaths as well as non-fatal poisonings, and the Government has at last taken steps to limit the use of this powerful insecticide.

Parathion, first used here in 1958, led to 85 cases of poisoning last year, including eight deaths. The number of fatalities during 1960 rose to twelve, and the number of accidental poisonings also increased at an alarming rate. In the Negev recently, twenty-four people had to be taken to hospital on the same day, but fortunately, none of the cases proved fatal.

Parathion has proved very effective in the protection of crops—especially cotton—but, in the view of Health Minister Israel Barzilai, its use was never controlled strictly enough.

Stricter rules: Now an inter-ministerial Committee has been set up composed of senior representatives of the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Labour. As a result, measures have been taken to prevent the hitherto far too liberal use of Parathion; limit the number of places permitted to handle or sell it; ensure more protective and more clearly marked packaging; and to educate users of the insecticide both in its proper application and dangers.

The Ministry of Agriculture has issued a decree limiting the use of Parathion on crops which cannot be sufficiently protected by other, less powerful poisons; establishing more rigid rules of enforcement; and raising its price in the hope

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COMPANY MEETING

BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.

Mr. J. S. Crossley Reviews the African Scene

The Thirty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of Barclays Bank D.C.O. will be held on January 3 in London.

The following is an extract from the circulated statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. S. Crossley:

Nineteen hundred and sixty was expected to be a year of marked political changes in many parts of the British Commonwealth, particularly in Africa. The expectation has been fulfilled.

Political developments, however spectacular, must not be allowed to obscure the background of progressive work that is, all the time, going on in other fields in these new countries. One can turn with relief from the political turmoil, which regrettably monopolises most of the limelight, and reflect, for a moment, on some of the constructive things that have been taking place at the same time. The excellent work that is being done, for example, in Kenya, in carrying through what amounts almost to an agrarian revolution, deserves something more than a passing notice. In West Africa, the remarkable efforts put into the building of the great Universities of Legon in Ghana and Ibadan in Nigeria, and also into the development work in the oilfields, are of great significance for the future. In Rhodesia, at the Federal University in Salisbury, in May of this year, it was my privilege to watch the first batch of graduates, comprising both men and women, African and European, receiving their degrees at the hands of Her Majesty the Queen Mother; a few days later I saw Her Majesty presiding at another impressive ceremony, the inauguration of the great Kariba Dam.

Progress Elsewhere

While progress of this kind may stand out most sharply against the background of less developed countries it should be remembered that substantial progress has continued elsewhere. In South Africa, for example, thanks to the development of the newer goldfields, production has reached a record level and is expected to total at least £270 million this year against approximately £250 million in 1959 and £220 million in 1958.

I do not doubt that rapid economic progress will continue in many of the new countries in Africa and elsewhere, and in some of them at an increasing rate, despite political tension. One feature that all seem to have in common is the desire for prosperity and progress, with its accompanying hunger for capital. There are abundant signs that, amongst the industrialised countries of the West, a recognition of this need, and of its urgency, is growing.

To this immense work your Bank can make a valuable contribution through the provision of an efficient and necessary service.

One of the most significant trends in our business during the year has been the continued demand for advances. Our lendings have increased by £53 million since last year, and have now reached the record figure of £301 million. The result is reflected in a sharp increase in earnings.

that this will discourage its use for non-essential crops.

The Ministry of Health has ordered Parathion and all poisons used in agriculture to be designated as pharmaceutical products, so that their distribution must now be effected through licensed pharmacists.

Budget requested: However, Barzilai emphasised in an interview with the JEWISH OBSERVER, these measures could be of real value only if the special budget asked for to implement these new regulations, were speedily granted. New laws remained a dead letter until and unless properly enforced, and enforcement must necessarily depend on appropriations made available.

So far, the inter-ministerial committee is still awaiting action on its budgetary proposals. In the meantime, the Minister of Health has asked for greater police vigilance and a stricter attitude on the part of the courts in cases of violation.

The Ministry has also ordered all local Health offices to remove poisonous agents from any store selling foodstuffs, even in the agricultural settlements where only one general store exists. In future Parathion and other insecticides will have to be sold from a special depot or an agricultural equipment store.

Total ban? On a national level, a consultative committee has been established, consisting of three representatives from each of the three ministries concerned, as well as two representatives each from medicine and agriculture. This Committee, not burdened by the special interests of any one of the ministries, will, the Minister hopes, work in an atmosphere of complete objectivity.

However, "if supervision is not strictly enforced", Barzilai stated in the Knesset, "and the proper measures to prevent further accidents not taken, I shall be the first to ask for a total prohibition on the sale and use of Parathion."

PROPERTY INVESTMENT OFFERS GOOD RETURNS

Property offers a first-class investment in Israel today, declared Mordecai Stern, Rassco managing director, in a Kol Zion Lagola broadcast.

An investor must know that his money will be safe, that it will bring a reasonable return, and that there is a good chance of capital appreciation, Stern continued, and an investment in property in Israel offers all three factors.

Since the establishment of the State in 1948, over 300,000 flats and houses have been built, in addition to schools, public buildings, hotels, and so on. Rassco, a

COMPANY MEETING

DERBY & MIDLAND MILLS (1935) LTD.

A Landmark in Company's History

The 25th annual general meeting of Derby & Midland Mills (1935) Limited was held on November 29th at Derby, Brigadier C. B. S. MORLEY, C.B.E., T.D., D.L. (the chairman), presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:

Last year optimism was the keynote of my report and shareholders will be glad to hear that I am just as confident about the future. I believe the current year will once again break all previous records, as the newly acquired subsidiaries and the advantages of our very modern plant begin to tell their tale.

The year's trading was a landmark in the Company's history, sales and a net profit, after tax, of £161,275 being records. The figures do not include the income accruing from the businesses which were purchased in January and March of this year.

Your Board has continued its well-known policy of acquiring new plant, whenever that is necessary to keep abreast of technical improvements in manufacture or marketing developments. By so doing your Company maintains its leading position, the factories are fully employed to maximum capacity for many months ahead and the merchandise continues to meet with a vigorous demand.

Developments

The new lingerie factory at Derby is in full production, the change-over being effected with less disturbance than had been contemplated. Adjacent to it a large new building is being erected to house all the warp-knitting plant which, when re-deployed, will embrace techniques not so far used in this country, and greatly increase the production of cloth without a corresponding increase in the labour force.

Jointly with this new venture it is proposed to build premises adjacent to the lingerie factory in Bedford. These will augment the existing manufacturing facilities and provide more spacious warehousing accommodation, which is now completely outgrown by the rapidly increasing demand for the Group's products. In the Belper factory a further large batch of the most modern machines for the manufacture of seam free stockings is being installed, and building operations to house still more plant have been approved. The demands on our dyeworks have grown year by year and to meet them new plant has been purchased which represents the latest thoughts on dyeing and finishing.

With the expansion to which I have referred, and other plans under contemplation for the near future, our financial needs will be greatly increased, although a substantial part will be found from reserves and depreciation provisions. It is proposed to increase the Authorised Ordinary Share Capital from £650,000 to £1 million, and at an appropriate time steps will be taken for the raising of additional permanent capital, in whatever form may be thought to be most suitable in light of the conditions then prevailing.

The Board recommends a final Ordinary Dividend of 12½%, less tax; making 20%, less tax, for the year. This distribution is covered rather more than 2½ times and the undistributed profits carried forward will be increased from £302,582 to £386,624.

Good as have been the results of the year under review I predict, with every confidence, that the plans to which your Directors have set their hands will have far reaching effects. It may be several years before the benefits are felt to the full, but I feel no hesitation whatever in saying that the best is yet to be.

The report was adopted and the proposal increase of capital approved.

public company operating in the realm of building and development, with assets of \$40 million, owns and has built many of these in all major cities and towns all over Israel.

Wide choice: People with money to invest are offered a wide choice by the company. It includes flats and houses for letting, shopping centres, supermarkets, office buildings and hotels. Both as short-term and long-term investments, these properties are an attractive proposition, declared Stern.

All have been built to last; all bring a reasonable return on the capital invested—gross income is 10 per cent and is still rising; the chances of capital appreciation are very considerable, because there is no doubt that property values will continue to rise over the next few years.

Since 1957, the yield from investments, the value of property holdings and the price of many securities have risen by as much as 50 or even 100 per cent. They are still rising, and for this reason, an investor today could still be considered as "getting in on the ground floor" if he started investing now.

10 per cent dividend: People with smaller sums of money to invest ought, counselled Stern, to put their money into an organisation with a wide spread of projects, which could give more scope than one specific project.

Rassco shares are a case in point. They are quoted today at 166 (par is 100) and have yielded an average dividend of 10 per cent for many years past.

Whatever field finally attracts the investor, he can be sure of favoured treatment by the authorities, concluded Stern. The Law for Encouragement of Capital Investment in Israel grants a variety of



TEL AVIV'S RASSCO QUARTER
Attractive investments with a reasonable return, built to last

benefits, including reduced income tax, relief from property taxes, double depreciation rates, the right to withdraw profits in foreign currency, and others.

HOME GROWN SAFFRON WILL STOP SMUGGLING

Dublin-born Arthur Abraham Sevitt, for seven years ran what he describes as "the first *kasher* hotel on Spanish soil since the days of the Inquisition". He has now come to settle in Israel with his family of six, and has started three or four different home industries, centred on Kiryat Gat. One of the most interesting is saffron production.

Saffron has been used in this part of the world since time immemorial. The early Egyptians used it as a dye-stuff for linen, and as a beauty preparation.

Obtained from crocuses, both the common meadow variety and *crocus sativus saffron*, saffron today is used as a spice in the bakery trade and for colouring and flavouring certain medicines in the pharmaceutical industry.

In Cornwall it is used in bread, while

the Indians put it in their rice, the Yemenites in soups or chicken dishes, and the Russians in fish dishes.

Soil tests made: Spain is the largest producer, and exports both fibres and powder all over the world.

Together with Ephraim Levin, of the Arid Zone Institute in Beersheba, and Ernest de Piccotti of Kiryat Gat, Sevitt has been carrying out soil tests, and the experimental one-dunam (quarter-acre) plot is now ready for planting.

10,000 bulbs have been obtained from Japan, where they cost only a third as much as the European variety, so compensating for the cost of air-freight.

One kilogramme of saffron: The flowers are separated into petals, stigma and pistils and the two latter items dried weighed and packed, providing jobs for disabled people, at present supported by the Ministry of Social Welfare.

The quarter-acre pilot project is expected to produce one kilogramme (2.2 pounds) of saffron. At present, one kilogramme sells here for £1,000.

No import licences are granted for saffron and local demand has up to now been met by smuggling.

Needs little water: Crocuses can be grown in the northern Negev and require little water or fertiliser. The plants can be set close together with another plant called *chupa* set between the rows of crocuses to act as a wind-break. *Chupa* is a root crop which, when dried, tastes very much like almonds.

If the pilot project proves successful, Sevitt's plans call for putting seven and a half acres (thirty dunams) of land under saffron. This land has already been made available by the municipality of Kiryat Gat. The total number of workers needed is estimated at between twenty and twenty-five on a year round basis.

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NORTH AFRICA

JEWS PREFER TO LIVE IN CITIES

CENSUS SHOWS 160,000
IN COMMUNITY

from a special correspondent

Rabat :

The recent easing of formalities connected with the granting of exit permits to Moroccan Jews seems to have had the effect of stabilising Morocco's Jewish population. This is in contrast with the situation a comparatively short time ago.

When the U.N.F.P. (National Union of Popular Forces) was in power with Abdullah Ibrahim as President of the Sherifian Council, the movement of Jews in Morocco was severely curtailed, in order to try and prevent clandestine emigration to Israel.

Postal communications with Israel were also cut, since Morocco is a member of the Arab postal union, and Abdullah Ibrahim considered such a step "inevitable," because the conventions of the union require its members to sever all contact with Israel. Ibrahim has, however, suggested that a solution might be for mail destined for Israel to be sent through the International Red Cross.

"No minority problem" : Now that he is in opposition, Ibrahim's views seem to have changed to a certain degree. He recently told the Algerian Jewish Committee for Social Studies: "For us, members of the U.N.F.P., there is no difference between Jews and Moslems. We consider that there are only citizens of Morocco, equal before the law.

"In this situation there can be no talk of a minority problem, in the sense in which the term was employed in the nineteenth century. There is, for example, no discrimination in the distribution of posts within the administration."

Morocco's Jews may well feel, however, that there is a minority problem. Despite the improvement in relations between the Jewish community and Mohammed V's government since the easing of exit permit regulations, there is still some friction over the nationalisation of Jewish schools.

Many in Casablanca : That this question is of more than minor significance is shown by the recent census figures. Morocco's first census since it was granted independence by the French, shows that there are 160,032 Jews in the



CITIZENS OF MOROCCO
Mohammed V with Jewish Minister
Leon Benzaguein

country, out of a total population of 11,598,070. This represents just under one and a half per cent.

But Morocco's Jews are concentrated in the country's cities. Over 80,000 of them live in Casablanca, and make up seven per cent of the city's total population. They constitute twelve per cent of the population of Marrakesh, eight per cent of Fez, six per cent of Meknes and four per cent of Tangiers.

While the Jews, having been given greater freedom to move around, are now tending to stay put, foreigners are leaving Morocco in ever-increasing numbers, except for Algerians, who seem to be coming in in greater strength.

Foreigners leave : According to the census figures, there are now 397,770 foreigners in Morocco, 192,000 of them French. How much bigger this total was before independence can be judged by the figures for Casablanca, for example. In 1952, there were 134,690 foreigners there. By this year, the number had dropped to 116,972.

The rural areas showed a much bigger decrease. In Ouezzane, 60 per cent of the foreigners have left, in Sefrou, 58 per cent, in Taza 57 per cent. On the other hand, the number of foreigners, mainly Algerians, in Oujda, rose from 27,202 to 35,650.

Meanwhile, in Algeria, many Jewish shops and homes were sacked by Moslem demonstrators during their rampage among the homes of European settlers. In Oran, according to reports reaching Paris, the Jewish cemetery was desecrated

and, in Algiers itself, the F.L.N. flag was raised over the old Jewish synagogue situated in the Casbah.

In Constantin, a mine exploded in the vicinity of the synagogue. Because of French censorship on outgoing cables, the extent of the damage and the number of casualties are not yet known.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, December 17
EAST LONDON ZIONIST ASSOCIATION, 262 Commercial Road, E.I. M'lava Malka and Chanukah celebration in honour of the Z.F. Delegation to Congress. 7.30 p.m.

Monday, December 19
Z.F. EDUCATION DEPT., FRIENDS OF JEWISH EDUCATIONAL TRUST, AND JEWISH AGENCY EDUCATION DEPT., Community Hall, 37/41 Grove End Road, N.W.8. Chanukah Neshev. Speakers: Mr. G. Shomron, Israeli Consul-General, Rabbi Dr. Kopul Rosen. "Education and Segregation". Lights by Rev. M. E. Hertzberg, Mr. Janus Cohen will preside. 8 p.m.

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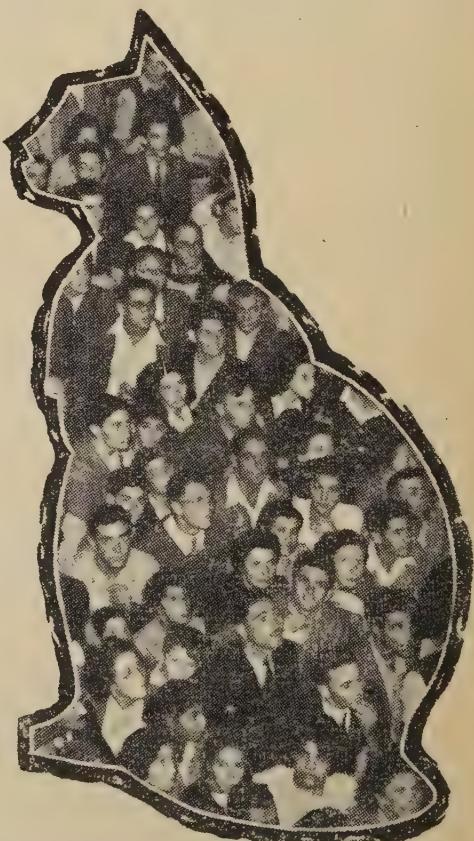
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HIGHEST RESULT EVER IN TEXTILE TRADE

A REVIEW BY MICHAEL LEWIS

Nearly £200,000 was raised by the Textile Trade J.P.A. committee during the campaign year just ended, an increase of no less than 55 per cent over the previous year's result.

In detailing these figures during the course of an annual report to the committee delivered at Glen House in Tottenham Court Road, joint-chairman Michael Lewis stated that this was the largest amount ever raised by the group, and was 15 per cent higher than the 1957 (Sinai year) effort. Mr. Lewis further disclosed that the trade had attracted 100 more contributors this year, thus increasing the subscribers list to 256.

Pledge to Israel: The review paid tribute to a number of committee workers who deserved a large part of the credit for this gratifying result. The chairman listed among these Hyam Morrison, the committee's president I. J. Lyons, Harry Craps, Harry Massey and Louis Mintz. But Mr. Lewis, who is joint-chairman

with Jack Steinberg, declared that he was by no means satisfied. He had made a pledge on behalf of the Textile Trade in Israel last year which involved the raising of one million pounds by 1962. They were a long way from this target, and he considered that they should go back to the year 1948, when the trade had won 405 contributors, to see how they could enrol all those now standing aside.

In a general review of the immigrant situation in Israel, the joint-chairman emphasised that this was a continuous process and some 30,000 Jews were destined to arrive in Israel during the coming year. He wanted his colleagues on the committee and the trade in general to aim their sights at ensuring that these newcomers would be properly housed and given adequate welfare and employment facilities.

Mr. Lewis's report was received by his colleagues with keen interest, and a general discussion ensued.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD PREPARED

Arieh Miron, recently-appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of the State of Israel in London, has accepted an invitation by Abe Wix, St. John's Wood president, to be a guest speaker when this district launches its 1961 campaign in February.

The invitation was extended and accepted at a meeting held recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Arnold, when Mr. Miron met some of this community's leading workers. Also at this reception was a group which had, during the past year, paid a visit to Israel. Joint chairmen D. Caplan and M. V. Jacobs announced that they had high hopes of exceeding the £32,000 raised last year.

LEEDS CHILDREN'S CONCERT

An important event in which some of the pupils of Fanny Waterman and Eta Cohen participated, was the recent concert at the Leeds City Art Gallery organised by the J.N.F. Fellowship and Friends of Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

An amount of well over £100 will accrue to the Blue and White Bazaar.

"SALUTE TO HERZL"

A gathering of over 500 young people saluted the memory of the founder of political Zionism at a Herzl centenary programme at St. Pancras Town Hall late last month.

The guest speaker was the Rev. J. K. Goldbloom, one of the last survivors of the Herzlian epoch, and the programme, which was arranged by Moshe Davis of the Youth and Education department of the J.N.F., included the film, "Nine Years of Herzl", a dramatic item "Dry Bones" and some Israeli dances, both presented by Habonim, as well as a reading from Herzl's diaries.

The event was organised as part of the educational programme of the Youth and Education department of the J.N.F. and the Youth department of the Jewish agency in conjunction with the Zionist Youth Council of Great Britain.

* * *

Women in Prison was the subject of a talk given by Mrs. Maurice Cohen, J.P., at a meeting of the Leeds J.N.F. Fellowship. Dr. M. Roll presided.

Dr. H. Silman proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker and hosts (Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Wineberg).

SHOE TRADE CHOOSES YOUTH



Youngest chairman to take office in the Shoe and Leather and Allied Trades J.P.A. committee is Cyril Solomons (above) who has been on this committee for many years. He was elected at the recent meeting held at the home of the president, S. I. Phillips.

Other officers are: A. E. Brody, H. Cen, L. Meltzer, L. Rubin and M. Sumray, vice-presidents; I. Blake, M. Levinson and I. Rubinstein, vice-chairmen; and L. Goodman, treasurer.

The loyal co-operation not only of the committee but also of the trade as a whole had resulted in a record sum of £30,500 being raised from 270 contributors this year. This was announced by the retiring chairman, Lou Meltzer, who reviewed the year's activities. Their campaign had started with the successful Stag Dinner and subsequent canvassing and culminated in a function held at the Dorchester in April and attended by over 450 supporters. Mr. Meltzer paid warm tribute to Mr. Phillips who, together with all the other committee members, had done so much to achieve this result.

GOLDERS GREEN

A social evening held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. Haltrecht in Golders Green realised £200 for the J.N.F.

Mr. and Mrs. Haltrecht have made a tradition of their social evenings, at which considerable amounts are raised.

JPA - JNF NEWS

BARMITZVAH FOREST
PROGRESS

S. J. BIRN TO LEAD CAMPAIGN



Joint treasurer S. J. Birn has been nominated by the J.N.F. Administrative committee to head the executive which is planning and carrying through the project to plant a Barmitzvah Forest in Israel as Anglo-Jewry's tribute on the 13th anniversary of the establishment of the State. Mr. Birn has played a prominent part in J.N.F. activities, particularly in the field of special functions, over many years, in addition to his other widespread communal interests. He will be leading the central committee in London, but parallel committees on a regional basis are being established in other centres. Both Manchester and Westcliff have already accepted targets and are forming committees with wide communal representation.

Response: The appeal sent out by J.N.F. president Rosser Chinn has evoked

a gratifying, country-wide response. The number of trees so far subscribed exceeds 15,000, and is made up of contributions large and small from the general public.

In response to many requests, Jewish National Fund headquarters have made arrangements to set aside a wood in the Forest specifically for boys and girls who during the coming year will be celebrating their Barmitzvah or Batmitzvah. Many parents have written in to ask that a sector be specially allocated to those of their children who were born in the same year as the State.

THE ROMAN EPIC
COMPLETES HURSHAT-TAL
VENTURE

Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers—they all sat up late last Thursday to support a combined effort of three Younger J.N.F. Commissions, who staged a gala performance at the Metropole Theatre of the new film "Spartacus."

The joint organising committee was under the chairmanship of Geoffrey Lawson, and consisted of representatives of Charities Aid, Junior Mayfair and the Regency Group.

Completes project: With the more than £1,300 realised, the evening rounded off the Younger Commissions' programme for the Hurshat-Tal National Park. This commitment involved the gathering in of £30,000 through efforts, large and small, in which every Younger Commission co-operated. And they completed the target six months ahead of schedule! Now these younger groups have underwritten the cost of building a road and opening up the heights of Mount Meron, which is appropriately being named "Highway of Youth." In money terms, they are aiming at a height of £80,000, also to be achieved within two years.

And if activities are carried along with the same zing that brought the crowds to "Spartacus," then they have every chance of making it in advance of the time allotted.

ALMONDS IN
THE NEGEV

First experimental almond orchard on the J.N.F. farm of Gilat in the Northern Negev has produced a crop of six tons of nuts. The plantation was laid out four years ago on a 38-acre site, each acre bearing 160 trees.

Each tree averaged 2 lb. of fruit, a satisfactory result in view of the small amount of irrigation water available. In

another two years it is hoped to attain a full yield of three tons per acre.

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Mr. and Mrs. A. Zolinj on the occasion of their silver wedding by the members of the Hackney J.N.F. Commission; Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Gilbert on the occasion of their son Michael's barmitzvah by the hon. officers, members and friends of the Zionist Council of Ireland, Dublin J.N.F. Commission and Dublin Women's Mizrachi Organisation; in memory of George White by the committee of the Children and Youth Aliyah (Golden Ticket Ball committee) of Dublin; Brian Peter Lee on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; David Samuel Nathan on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Broude; Paul Lewis Goodman on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Goodman.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

A grove of 1,000 trees in memory of Dr. Edward Yonace by the Glasgow Jewish community; 316 trees by Mr. Alfred Rose, in memory of Berl Seif and Golda Seif, Arie Weiss and Golda Weiss, Morris Seif and Rosa Seif, Morris Horn and Adela Hornowa, Maurice Rose, Fanny Rose and Rebekah Rose, and in the name of Alfred Rose; 50 trees in the name of Mrs. Nettie Winton on the occasion of her birthday by Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Liebling; 25 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Goldstone on the occasion of their silver wedding by Mr. V. Landau; 25 trees in the name of Dr. Mark Swerdlow on the occasion of the conferment of the honour of *Chatan Torah* by the Northenden and Gatley Hebrew Congregation.

Fifteen trees in the names of Norman Morris and Lesley Baker on the occasion of their engagement by the Mazkirut and members of F.Z.Y.; 13 trees in the name of Brian Binstock on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents.

A Gala Performance of
THE CRAZY GANG
"YOUNG IN HEART"

Thursday, December 22, 1960

Victoria Palace
Evening PerformanceSome tickets at 3 gns., 5 gns. and
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J P A - J N F NEWS



Problem of ingathering the Highbury exiles faces N. Stern. Mr. Stern is the chairman of a committee that mostly lives outside the district, and he himself leads Highbury's effort from Hampstead Garden Suburb. He tells us that he is nevertheless continuing his J.P.A. work in his old locality, and intends to bring his group together from all over London for the coming year's campaign.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON : Mr. J. J. Fenton, Desborough House, Sheldon Avenue, N.6, £7.7.10. Mr. A. Sher, 325 Green Lanes, N.4, £5.5.0. Mr. H. E. Fenner, 3-3 Northwood Hall, Hornsey Lane, N.6, £4.10.0. Mr. G. Kidel, 21 West Hill Court, Millfield Lane, N.6, £2.19.0. Mr. Major, 1/19 Northwood Hall, Hornsey Lane, N.6, £2.18.7. Mr. Jacob Weingrow, 663 Holloway Road, N.19, £2.5.0. Mrs. S. Greenwood, 4 Beresford Road, N.5, £2.1.10. Mr. Lederman, 28 Osbaldeston Road, N.16, £2.0.0.

E. LONDON : Dr. and Mrs. Steinberg, 320 Commercial Road, E.1, £19.4.0. C. M. Pasha Ltd., 255-9 Commercial Road, E.1, £13.0.0. Dr. Mark Godfrey, 19 East India Dock Road, E.14, £6.15.6. Mrs. Samuels, 188 Langdale Mansions, E.1, £6.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. H. Canlan, 123 Clapton Common, E.5, £5.9.0. Mr. J. Gorin, 118 Ashfield Street, E.1, £5.4.6. Mrs. Motzney, 66 The Mount, Mount Pleasant Lane, E.5, £4.13.0. Mr. A. Fishberg, 73 Whitechapel Road, E.1, £4.1.6. Mr. D. Elkhan, 791 Commercial Road, E.14, £4.0.0. Mrs. Wayne, 345 Burdett Road, E.14, £4.0.0. Mr. S. Brenner, 38 Ashtead Road, E.5, £3.16.11. Mrs. A. Cohen, 13 Knightland Road, E.5, £3.5.0. Mr. R. Yanofsky, 79 Whitechapel Road, E.1, £3.1.2. Mr. D. Michaels, 73 Bow Road, E.3, £3.0.5. Miss Jarcover, 31 St. Marks Street, E.1, £3.0.0. Mr. Gorin, 68 Cleveleys Road, E.5, £2.19.0. Mr. B. Nuggin, 12 Tredegar Terrace, E.3, £2.18.6. Mrs. Cohen, 144 Jubilee Street, E.1, £2.18.0. Messrs. Julius & Co., 82 Cavell Street, E.1, £2.14.0. Alfred Green Robes Ltd., 583e Commercial Road, E.1, £2.10.0. Mr. A. Berg, 185 Plashet Grove, E.6, £2.7.10. Mr. H. Hertzberg, 62 Tredegar Estate, E.9, £2.5.2. Mrs. Klein, 30 Knightland Road, E.5, £2.2.0. Mrs. Leigh, 3 Warrford Street, E.9, £2.2.0. Mr. M. Rockway, 3 Handley Road, E.9, £2.0.6. Mrs. H. Kaufman, 18 Moresby Road, E.5, £2.0.0. Mrs. Finkelman, 94 Wren's Park House, E.5, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON : Mrs. Treital, 88 Lynton Avenue, N.W.9, £10.1.2. Chaim Lipschitz and Ami Young, Betta Holiday, 3 Sinclair Grove, N.W.11, £6.4.5. Mr. Zwart, 5 Manor Hall Avenue, N.W.4, £4.9.0. Mr. E. Dorsey, 86 Park Avenue North, N.W.10, £4.0.0. Mr. Sheldon, 14 Clifford Way, N.W.10, £3.11.9. Mrs. Tobias, 90 Elsternore Road, N.W.10, £3.10.0. Mrs. L. Goldberg, Queens Wood, Cedars Close, N.W.4, £3.9.10. Mr. M. Fanchlager, 302 Watford Way, N.W.4, £3.5.3.

Mr. D. Baker, 25 Sherwood Road, N.W.4, £3.4.3. Mrs. Brill, 23 Talbot Crescent, N.W.4, £3.0.0. Mrs. D. Ellis, 46 Watford Way, N.W.4, £2.15.1. Dr. J. Sharp, 153 Walm Lane, N.W.4, £2.14.7. Mr. M. Howard, 1 Woodland Close, N.W.9, £2.10.6. Mr. Gold, 86 Sherrick Green Road, N.W.10, £2.7.9. Mr. M. Cohen, Broadmeads, Cedars Close, N.W.4, £2.4.2. Mr. Sheinfeld 49 Hall Lane, N.W.4, £2.1.5. Mrs. M. H. Cohen, 6 Faber Gardens, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. J. Leyin, Grafton, Manor Hall Drive, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. Nagjmann, 39 Sherwood Road, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. Black, 61 Chatsworth Road, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Miss H. Hillman, 124 Walm Lane, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. R. Stiebel, 3 Talbot Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. Fox, 3 Vaughan Avenue, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. D. Arnold, 14 Vaughan Avenue, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Singer, 38 Glarendon Court, N.W.2, £2.0.0.

EDGWARE : Mr. and Mrs. M. Landau, 69 Franklyn Gardens, £3.3.8. Mrs. Glazer, 43 Harrowes Meade, £2.4.0. Mrs. Curtis, 3 Regents Court, Stoneygrove, £2.2.0. Mrs. Fryde, Fairview Way, £2.0.0.

S.E. LONDON : Mr. E. Fryde, 12 Howard Court, S.E.15, £6.0.0. Mr. M. Wiesberg, 291 Crystal Palace Road, S.E.22, £2.8.0. Mrs. Harris, 80 Newquay Road, S.E.6, £2.2.8. Mr. D. Harris, 71 Holmendene Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E.24, £2.3.0. Mrs. Stern, 1 Dorchester Drive, S.E.24, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Kravitz, 113 St. Georges Way, S.E.15, £2.0.0. Mrs. C. Raphael, 166 Deptford High Street, S.E.8, £2.0.0.

S.W. LONDON : Mr. J. Flitman, 17 Telford Avenue, S.W.2, £4.3.10. Messrs. Abraham & Breslaw, 68 Upper Tulse Hill, S.W.2, £2.2.0. Mr. Louis Kaiser, 45 Arlington Lodge, Brixton Hill, S.W.2, £2.0.0. Mrs. B. Jacobs, 24 Haverford Road, S.W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Jackson, 25 Telford Court, Streatham Hill, S.W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Green, 18 Tierney Road, S.W.2, £2.0.0.

W. LONDON : Mrs. Middlebrook, 177 Lauderdale Mansions, W.9, £3.10.0. Mr. Steinbock, 23 Elgin Court, Elgin Avenue, W.9, £3.0.0. Mrs. Gordon, 23 Elgin Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.9, £2.5.6. Mr. J. Bennett, 2 Eleanor House, Queen Caroline Street, W.6, £2.5.6. Mr. Galle, 9 Richmond Way, W.12, £2.4.0. Mrs. F. Cohen, 35 Oakington Road, W.9, £2.3.0. Mr. Green, 19 Ashfield Road, W.3, £2.2.6. Mr. M. Helman, 32 Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W.9, £2.0.0. Mr. I. Geiger, 145 Wymering Mansions, W.9, £2.0.0.

STOKE-ON-TRENT : Mr. A. Jacobs, 15 The Avenue, Newcastle, Staffs., £2.2.0. Mr. P. D. Falk, 69 The Avenue, Markfields, Stoke-on-Trent, £2.2.0. Dr. M. D. Dessek, 6 Snow Hill, Shelton, £2.0.0.

The Barmitzvah Forest in Israel

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FORM

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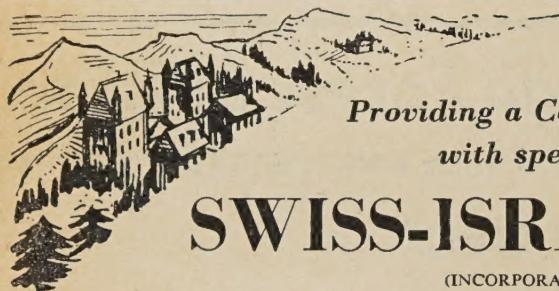
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